

BEIJING TODAY

今日北京

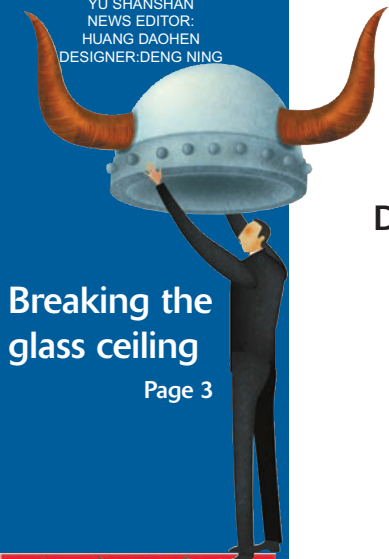
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

July 27 2012-August 2 2012

NO. 581 CN11-0120

HTTP://WWW.BEIJINGTODAY.COM.CN

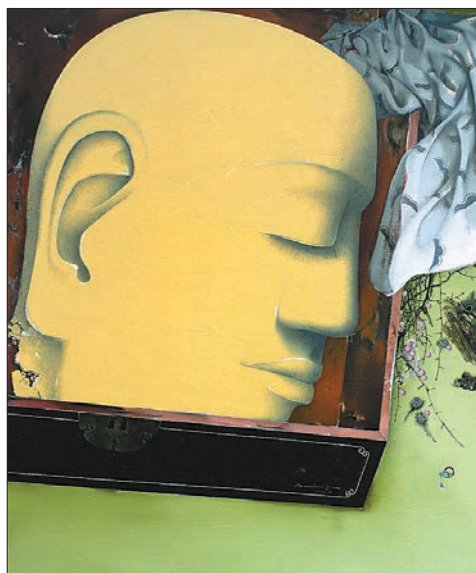
CHIEF EDITOR:
YU SHANSHAN
NEWS EDITOR:
HUANG DAOHEN
DESIGNER: DENG NING



Breaking the
glass ceiling

Page 3

北京青年报
BEIJING YOUTH DAILY



Page 6

Boom time for artists

Boom!, a new exhibition at the Beijing Prosper Center, is promoting young artists with the potential to shape the contemporary scene.



Page 7

Lure of LOMO photography

British Rush is the new summer carnival that combines photography, concerts and a British market.



Green skyline

After years of rapid expansion, the capital is running out of space for greenery on the ground. As part of its 12th Five-Year Plan, the city aims to turn at least 1 million square meters of its 69 million square meters of roof space into high-tech gardens.

Read more on Pages 4-5

Page 2

Devastating storms

Saturday's heavy rains killed 37 people as of 5 pm the next day. With the waters receded, experts are trying to understand why the city was so unprepared.



Under the auspices of the office of Beijing Municipal Government ■ Run by Beijing Youth Daily ■ President: Zhang Yanping ■ Editor in Chief: Zhang Yabin ■ Director: Jian Rong ■ Price: 2 yuan per issue
■ 26 yuan for 3 months ■ Address: No. 23, Building A, Baijiazhuang Dongli, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China ■ Zip Code: 100026 ■ Telephone/Fax: (010)65902525 ■ E-mail: bjtoday@ynet.com
■ Advertisement: (010)65902534 ■ Hotline for subscription: (010)67756666 (Chinese), (010)65902626 (English) ■ Overseas Code Number: D1545 ■ 邮发代号 1-364 ■ Overseas Distribution Agent: China International Book Trading Corporation

City awash

Beijing's emergency response comes up short

By Jidong Zhong

Heavy rains hit Beijing last Saturday, killing 37 people by 5 pm the next day.

Twenty-five people drowned, six died due to structural collapse, one was hit by lighting and five were electrocuted.

The rains affected more than 1.9 million Beijingers, 43,000 of whom remain displaced since the flood.

The China Meteorological Administration reported that the rainstorm was the strongest one in at least 61 years.



Workers join hands to search for a flooded drain.
Photo by Ke Le/CFP

Saturday at 7:30 pm, Ding Zhijian, the editor of the children's magazine *Ah Ah Bear*, sat trapped in his Toyota Tucson with 3 meters of floodwater surrounding his car.

Ding called for help, but the police, firefighters and doctors who came had difficulty locating his car.

When rescue workers found his car at 10:30 pm, Ding had already drowned. He is survived by a three-year-old daughter.

Pan Anjun, the associate director of Beijing Water Authority, said the storm has exposed how underdeveloped Beijing's infrastructure remains.

Drains overloaded

A quarter of Beijing's drainage network is built on pipes that have not been updated since 1977, and a quarter of these pipes are low quality products of the third or fourth grade.

The largest and best pipes in the network are only engineered to handle rainfall of up to 45 millimeters per hour. The smaller branches are designed for rains no stronger than 36 millimeters per hour.

During last weekend's storm, rainfall exceeded 60 millimeters per hour in many areas.

Throughout the city's rapid growth, the drainage network has been expanded haphazardly, with ever expanding pavement compounding strain on the already aging system. Moreover, many of the pipes have become blocked with construction waste and rendered useless in emergencies.

In some areas, drained rainwater is discharged into nearby creeks. These creeks have a limited capacity, and once full the rainwater will cause a backup and a second flood.

Road design is another problem. The General Manager of Beijing

Drainage Group said the city's concave interchange technology is based on Soviet designs made for places with a vastly different climate.

Beijing could learn a lot from its neighbors when it comes to coping with floods.

The Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel, or "SMART" project, in Kuala Lumpur helps the Malaysian government to deal with heavy rains. The 9.7-kilometer tunnel consists of three layers, the bottom of which is a permanent drain capable of channeling excess water during moderate storms. The upper two levels are usually open to automobiles. During severe storms, the tunnel is closed to traffic and automatic watertight gates open to allow flood waters through.

Shelter scarce

The storms also left more than a thousand of travelers stranded at the airport to wait for a shuttle.

Neither the airport nor the public transportation system managers took any action to help the tourists. No extra buses were deployed and the subway system closed according to its normal schedule.

Zhu Guofan, founder of Fitness Technology Development, welcomed people who were stranded to take refuge in his stores.

"Food, drinks, television, sofas and hot showers will be free to the public," he said.

Many other people throughout the city used microblogging services to announce their own intent to provide similar shelter.

During extreme weather conditions, most countries have some kind of shelter system in place. In New York City, public venues such as stadium, gymnasiums and colleges are identified as evacuation centers and

shelters. The city has 65 of them, and each can house 10,000 people.

Many questioned whether Beijing has such emergency shelters.

According to statistics provided by Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau, it does. There are 4,219 outdoor emergency locations and 2,612 indoor. These emergency shelters include outdoor parks and school buildings, government offices and subway stations. The Beijing Civil Affairs Bureau has an electronic map of these shelters on its official website, but it is difficult to locate.

Traffic challenges

At the airport, 500 flights were canceled or delayed and 80,000 travelers were held up. For the tens of thousands of people trying to get home, an empty taxi was hard to find. Some of the taxi drivers took advantage of the rain to make extra money, charging more than 500 yuan to take passengers from the airport back into the city.

The Airport Express subway line was shut down due to the flood, and the only service still running was the airport shuttle. More than a thousand travelers waited at the bus stop.

During the Dragon Boat Festival in mid-June, the municipal government stopped collecting tolls in certain areas to relieve traffic. During the storm, it never stopped charging at the airport toll station, causing huge lines of private vehicles to get stuck in the queue. Most were the friends and family of people who had been stranded at the airport.

This phenomenon reflects a major hole in the city's Flood Prevention Emergency Plan.

The plan is abstract and has few detailed instructions for coping with any issue. In this case, it did not specify how the government should settle things with private companies that

operate public services. It is not covered in their contracts.

In order to prevent financial loss, the toll stations only cease operations when the government pledges compensation.

As of Tuesday, car insurance companies have received 27,459 claims for more than 200 million yuan in damages.

Some of the cars were moderately damaged by the flood while others were ruined. Most claims were for either physical damage insurance, which covers damages done to any parts of the car except the engine, or engine wading insurance, which covers engine damage due to storm waters.

What went wrong?

The city's failure to provide a flood forecast, to react to the flood and to establish a professional system to cope with a flood should take the real blame, said Li Hongyu, chairman of the Urban Planning Laboratory under the Institute for Urban and Environmental Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Beijing has many residents who come from other provinces or countries, and the community should have measures in place to teach such people about disaster plans.

Li also emphasized the importance of building and improving infrastructure. "The key to successful infrastructure development is to keep it standardized, balanced and well maintained," Li said.

At last year's Urban Drainage and Stormwater Utilization Seminar, hydraulic engineering experts said China's megacities are dangerously unprepared for such disasters. They said it would take 10 to 20 years before China's cities can develop an effective flood management system.

Break the glass ceiling

How to get promoted in multinational companies

By Bao Chengrong

Joy Chen, founder of Global Rencai (Talents), said there's a glass ceiling for Chinese employees at multinational corporations. No matter how hard they work, their bosses still prefer importing foreign managers from abroad than promoting them to high positions.

The trend is not new. A McKinsey report in 2005 estimated that multinational corporations were looking to recruit 700,000 to 800,000 more employees, though only a small percentage of Chinese graduates were qualified to fill those roles. China needs 75,000 managers in the next 10 to 15 years, but there are barely 5,000 qualified.

But this problem may be resolvable. Headhunters and managers have been asked to share their advice for how Chinese employees can get ahead.

1. Cultivate empathy

As a former headhunter of Heidrick&Struggles, Chen learned from many foreign CEOs that the main reason they didn't promote Chinese employees was they didn't show empathy.

Unlike their foreign peers, most Chinese have not learned how to understand others' emotions and give appropriate responses.

"If you want to be promoted, you have to learn how to communicate with others," Chen said. "The CEO may not be the smartest person in a company, but he is able to attract the smartest people to work with him."

Appropriately expressing and dealing with emotions is the key to understanding others. To test whether a person is empathetic, Chen would ask questions such as, "What was the most emotional difficulty to happen to you recently? How did you deal with it?" She would also call a candidate's colleagues to double-check.

In addition, empathy means learning to listen. A good listener should observe carefully to interpret hidden messages in tones and body language. Chen said candidates who impressed her the most were those who really listened and understood the needs of jobs, and then thoughtfully conveyed specific attributes about themselves.

2. Be an innovative T-shape thinker

Apart from focusing on one's own professional skills, Chinese staff should also try to broaden their knowledge in other areas,

which may help them get new ideas. Chen said that the most typical case of a T-shape thinker is Steve Jobs. The success of Apple comes from a combined focus on core business and innovations, and the mixture of intelligence and art.

Ben Leary, CEO of Column Associates, agreed that innovation was one of the most important qualities. He encourages young people to try something different and to show their companies that they have the ability to work in different ways.

As an example of what one can do, Chen subscribes to five different magazines that are unrelated to her profession.

Shen Haoyu, COO of 360buy, also said it was important to be open-minded about the outside world, and to pay close attention to the news. It's easier to engage in conversation that way.

3. Broaden social networks

Chen said 80 percent of candidates found job opportunities through their social networks. People are likely to get jobs from people who they've met just two or three times rather than from headhunters.

Chen suggested Chinese youth take every possible chance to expand their social circles. For instance, smile at colleagues from other departments in the elevator and start a conversation. Go out and participate in favorable activities or sports to meet new people and to make new friends.

Leary also pointed out that it would be incredibly important for people looking for new jobs since both state-owned companies and multinational corporations would target familiar candidates before engaging in external searches.

4. Be exposed

According to Leary's past experience working with Chinese colleagues, he found the biggest problem is they didn't want to take responsibility and were happy simply hiding in the office. However, Leary said, to achieve success, one has to take risks, and one of those risks is to be prepared to take the blame when things go wrong.

Even some Chinese managers don't like exposure. Leary used to go through a long process to train them to be more exposed, arranging them to visit the US and help them start connecting with other organizations. One way to learn exposure is to connect with peers working in different countries.



Joy Chen



Ben Leary



Shen Haoyu CFP Photo

Joy Chen

Joy Chen is the founder of Chen Partners Inc. and Global Rencai, a blog aiming to assist Chinese youth to succeed in their career. Between 2004 and 2007, she worked for Heidrick & Struggles, a top advisory firm providing senior-level executive searches and leadership consulting services. Before that, she was deputy mayor of Los Angeles. She is an American-born Chinese who got her Bachelor's degree from Duke University and her MBA from UCLA.

Ben Leary

Ben Leary is now a CEO at Column Associates China, an International Search firm in China dedicated to providing leading talents in Technology, Banking, Life Sciences and Construction and Manufacturing, Banking and Finance, Professional Services and Life Sciences companies around the world. He once worked for Talent Management in Irdeto B.V, Country Manager of Spengler Fox, Director of Column Associates, and Business Unit Manager of MRI.

Shen Haoyu

Shen Haoyu is COO of 360buy. He used to be vice president of business operations at Baidu, vice president at American Express and Engagement Manager at McKinsey & Company. After graduating from Renmin University, he studied at the University of Iowa.

The best study-abroad students are like this," Chen said.

Compared to studying abroad, Leary said working abroad may be more helpful.

Shen shared his own experience of how he benefited from going abroad. As a former vice president of American Express, he said the experience has given him a chance to learn firsthand Western business culture, such as the meaning of leadership, the importance of communication and how to develop a team.

6. Limited job-hopping

Leary said he's met so many young workers who stay at a company for just six months, and he hates to see that. He found one reason is they easily give up when facing difficulties. Or they bounce around looking for higher salaries.

"Short-term gain gets long-term pain," he said. "You may get something now, but you may lose out in the long term. If you first get the job you like, you should stay with that job as long as you can."

Chen also agreed that frequent job-hopping can be harmful to one's career. She found many young workers quit when they're passed over for promotion, when in fact the reason is because they're unqualified.

Chen said young people should be prepared to serve and to learn whatever they can in their position. Even a bad boss can teach them something how to not be a bad boss.

5. Study and work abroad for a period

Having an overseas education may help, but not always, Chen said. For students who actively interact with locals and get acquainted with a foreign culture, the overseas experience turns out to be positive. But for those who spend all day studying in the library or only hanging out with Chinese students, it would be as if they never left China.

"What makes a candidate stand out is whether they are truly bilingual and bicultural.



More Chinese employees are seeking higher positions

CFP Photo

Ecologists look to the

By Niu Chen

At 20,000 to 60,000 yuan per square meter, greening ground space can be a costly endeavor. Green rooftops, by contrast, cost as little as 310 to 500 yuan per square meter depending on the choice of materials.

Throughout China, rooftops have replaced the ground as the most viable area for greening. In Beijing alone, there were more than 69 million square meters of rooftop space available for greening just five years ago.



CPPCC office building



Beijing Asia Hotel



Beijing No.14 High School

Photos provided by Beijing Rooftops Landscaping Association

The first green rooftop in Beijing was built by The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel Beijing in 1983. Since then, the city's green roof area has expanded to 1.2 million square meters, 794,000 of which are subsidized by the local government.

According to the city's 12th Five-Year Plan, another 1 million square meters of green roof space and vertical greening will be completed by 2015.

Green roofs are those mostly covered with vegetation that is planted over a waterproofing membrane. They also include additional layers to create root barriers, drainage and irrigation systems.

The largest green roofs are costly engineering projects that resemble parks. Most of Beijing's green roofs are the most basic type and are accessed only for maintenance.

"Many people say that they can't see green roofs and find no reason to build them," said Tan Tianying, president of Beijing Rooftop Landscaping Association. "Roof greening is more about creating a positive ecological effect."

Green roofs absorb pollutants and reduce airborne particulates. They are especially helpful in depressing PM 2.5 pollution, said Wang Xianmin, secretary general of International Rooftop Landscaping Association.

"Plants and water are the two best weapons to combat PM 2.5, and they are what most urban centers lack," said Wang. "Vertical landscaping projects, such as green roofs, are the best solution."

Dongcheng District greened 10,400 square meters of roof space in 2005. Since then, the area's air quality has experienced a dramatic improvement. It went from beating the capital's average air pollution 83 days to 144 days during the first seven months of the year.

Green roofs also reduce pressure on urban drainage systems. Most roads in the city are built on a hardened bitumen surface which prevents rain from soaking in. The poor drainage network causes frequent pooling under most of the city's flyovers.

The densest green roofs can retain more than 64 percent of the rain that lands on them, and even basic green roofs can retain almost 22 percent.

The Beijing Institute of Landscape Architecture said the combined values of releasing oxygen, absorbing carbon dioxide, reducing airborne particulates and retaining rainwater means each square meter of green roof space can save as much as 55 yuan per year.

Green roofs also boost a building's insulation value. Although the parking lot at Terminal 3 of Beijing Capital International Airport has high traffic, it remains cool during summer. Some commuters have reported noticing the terminal is as much as 5 C cooler than Beijing West Railway Station.

Plants on the roofs absorb 70 to 80 percent of the sun's radiant heat through transpiration and evaporation. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, if the city's level of greening and vertical greening reached 70 percent,

summer temperatures would fall by 1°C and winter temperatures would rise by 1°C.

Further, green roofs can delay the aging of buildings caused by the sun's radiation. "It has a lifespan of a building three times" that of a building on a waterproofing membrane, said Tan.

While most green roofs are a pioneer of roof greening, only 3 percent of the city's rooftops are green.

Less than 1 percent of the city's rooftops are green.

Worries about water leakage are a common concern.

"But the water leakage problem is not a problem. We have no problem with greening," said Tan. The Beijing Rooftop Landscaping Association drafted a code of conduct for green roofs.

Most commercial buildings provide one to two square meters of construction space for greening and management.

Most commercial buildings provide one to two square meters of construction space for greening and management.

"We only need to build a green roof association's office. It is when birds and trees that have been planted require regular maintenance."

The industry is growing when green roofs are installed. The cost of their products is low, and the need for maintenance is not high.

The Beijing Rooftop Landscaping Association said that within five years, green roofs will be installed and maintained at a cost of 550 yuan per square meter to maintain and provide subsidies.

Tan said that within five years, green roofs will be installed and maintained at a cost of 550 yuan per square meter to maintain and provide subsidies.

"After years of space is running out, the expansion of the city's green space is running out, and the city's lack of green space is running out."

rooftops for clean air

es
by 5 C
tempera-
rise by 2 C.
more, the roofs can
ing of building materials
thermal expansion and contrac-
s been tested and proved both in
abroad that green roofs extend the
waterproofing membrane by two to
said Ye Linbiao, former director of
ctural Society of China's committee
of roofing.

most developed countries have roof
es of 15 to 30 percent, Shanghai, the
roof greening in China, has greened
nt of its rooftops.

n 1 percent of Beijing's roof area

about technical problems such as
e stunted the process early on.

technology is really mature now.
tional and local standards for roof
aid a spokesperson for Beijing Roof-
aping Association, which recently
instruction guide.

panies installing green roofs pro-
two years of free maintenance after
. After that, it's up to roof owners to
maintain their roofs.

blems with green roofs occur due
aintenance. Some roofs yellow and
oval after leakage.

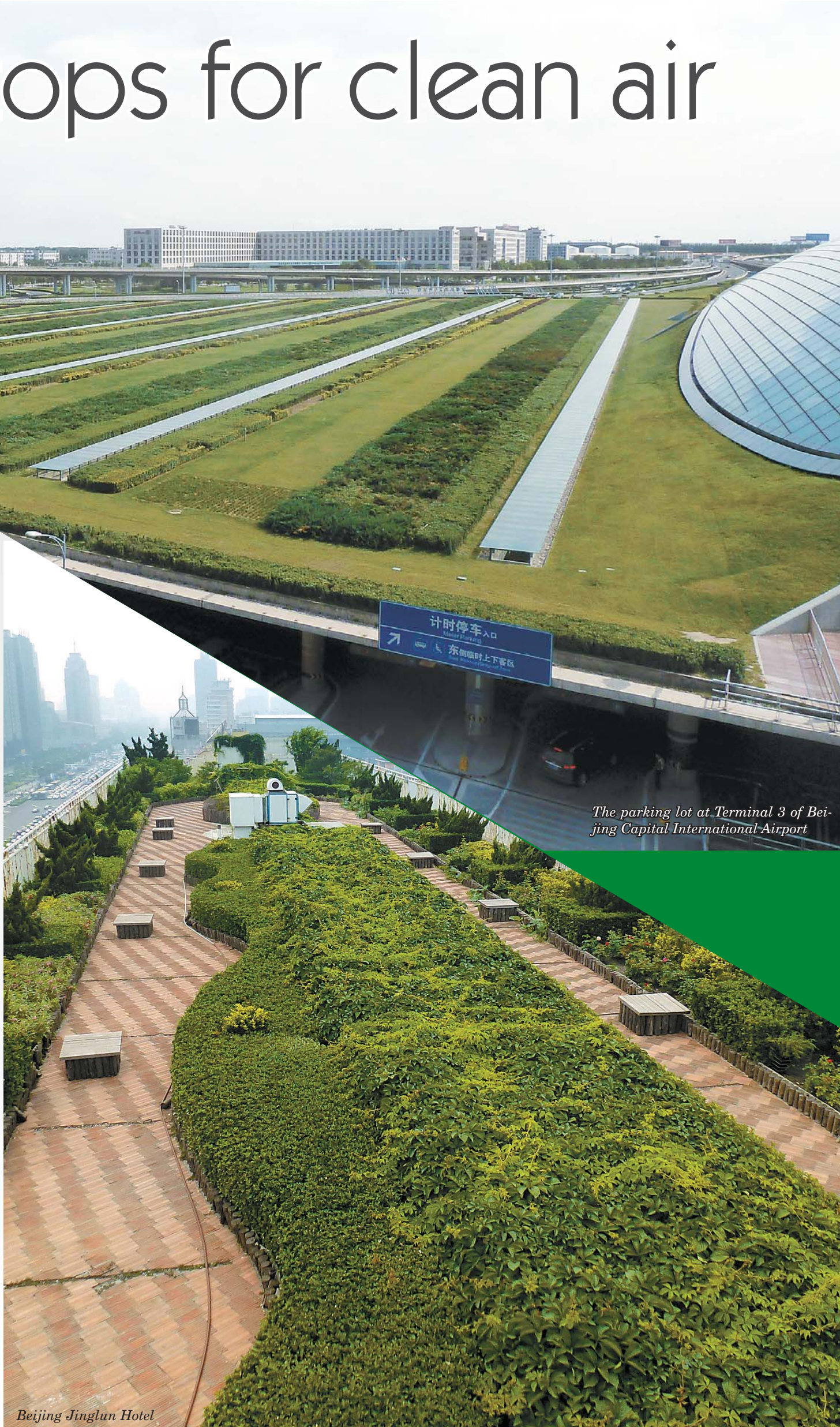
y use plants that have weak roots
e able to penetrate the barrier," the
spokesperson said. "The problem
s drop seeds for willows and other
ve much stronger roots. Green roofs
lar weeding."

istry also lost credibility early on
ng companies exaggerated the abil-
ants to withstand a drought. Many
were led to believe there would be
maintenance at all.

ng Gardening and Greening Bureau
ith the current technology, basic
cost 310 yuan per square meter to
7.5 yuan to maintain; denser roofs
n per square meter to install and 24
ntain. The municipal government
sidies for green roof construction.

hat the government normally spends
000 to 60,000 yuan to demolish an
and green the land beneath it.

ars of greening the city's surface,
nning out. Now we have a vast
bare roofs that account for nearly
of Beijing urban area. Roof greening
greening can help make up for the
urban green space," Tan said.



The parking lot at Terminal 3 of Beijing Capital International Airport

Beijing Jinglun Hotel

Boom!

Young Chinese artists are on their way

By Zhou Xu

An exhibition titled *Boom! 2012 Chinese Young Artist Project (CYAP)*, curated by Fan Di'an, president of the National Art Museum of China, opened at Beijing Prosper Center on July 18.

"The future of Chinese contemporary art must be built upon the existence of a certain number of outstanding young artists, from whom we can expect a qualitative change," Fan said at the opening ceremony.

"With the explosive production of information, the smooth dissemination of news, the frequency of free communication and increasingly diverse culture, young Chinese artists are growing up in a more open cultural environment," said Dong Junxin, vice president and secretary-general of Chinese Culture Exchange Association.

"Compared with the older generation, their cultural choices are freer and more personal," he said. "Their artistic creation is more relative to their unique experiences. On the whole, their creative tendencies are more difficult for us to generalize and summarize."

On display are 135 artists, chosen from 1,328 applicants by a panel of judges, including CYAP chairman Dong Junxin and nine internationally renowned professionals. They include Wu Hung, director of the Center for the Art of East Asia at the University of Chicago, and Alexandra

Munroe, Samsung senior curator of Asian Art of Guggenheim.

"Most young Chinese artists have received high education," Fan said. "On the one hand, their creations can be traced to models; on the other hand, they are forced to construct their own artistic language. This relationship not only brings possibilities, but also can evoke certain challenges."

Selected works include oil and ink paintings, photography and multimedia.

"The participating artists, born after 1975, mainly come from the 10 prominent fine arts academies," Dong said. "Most of them have won art awards at home and abroad, nearly a half have had solo exhibitions, and some have had at least five solos."

The artwork presented at the exhibition reveals that young artists are undergoing rapid inner structural conversion, said Fu Xiaodong, art director of CYAP.

"They have not been brought up by certain cultural conditions, but experience value dislocation in the process of transformation," he said.

Shanghai-based artist Liu Ren combines art, science, philosophy and social phenomenon in *121 Hours and 34 Minutes*, which expresses the shortcomings of growing technology. It uses a text message and *Time* cover of Steve Jobs as its inspiration.

The Creation Series by Yuan Kun involves cartoon and mural elements,

depicting moments of life.

CYAP, now in its 5th year, is organized by China International Culture Association and Beautiful Asset (Beijing) Management Company and contains three stages. This exhibition is the result of evaluations of submissions, the second stage of this project, and marks the first showcase since the CYAP was started last winter.

"Compared with the development of global art, the voice of Chinese contemporary art is still very weak," Dong said. "The international community lacks the understanding of outstanding young Chinese artists, which is the main reason why we launched this project."

"Being a platform, the purpose of CYAP is to support, encourage and stimulate the younger generation of visual artists to go for more communication and creation with new cultural value," said Dong Yi, CEO of Beautiful Asset Management Company.

Select artists will join a series of exchange and promotional programs, including worldwide solo and group exhibitions as well as cultural exchange programs between China and foreign countries.



Large Drawer, Fan Anxiang



To Encounter, Chen Xingzhou



Case 73, Li Hua



Dust, Fan Anxiang

Photos provided by China Cultural Exchange Association

British Rush carnival

By Liu Xiaochen

"British Rush," a summer carnival featuring a photography exhibition, British market and concert, was held at Yugong Yishan from July 14 to 22 to commemorate the upcoming London Olympics.

This activity was held by Macao International Youth Creative Artist Association and UMOK, a local music promotion.

A LOMO photography exhibition called "London X Beijing" was set up on the second floor of Yugong Yishan, displaying 50 pieces of work, half from Beijing and half from London.

Photographers were from Lomography, a global organization specializing in creative film photography.

"The reason I chose this subject was to expose more



Yugong Yishan's LOMO exhibition
Photo provided by Macao artist association

people to LOMO," said curator Da Jiang, who owns the Lomography Houhai store. "The photographers are senior lomographers who have high technical skills."

The market and concert were both held on Saturday.

Vintage items including gramophone records, purses, bags, jewelry, secondhand clothes and Olympic souve-

nirs were sold during the four-hour market.

A British singer was present to give the atmosphere feel of a London bazaar with narrow alleys.

There was a singer singing British style songs in the market, which made people feel like completely walking in a narrow alley of bazaar in London.

"The atmosphere here is very nice," said Li, a participant. "I can pick out vintage items I like while listening to songs."

The live house was decorated with zebra markings to mark London's Abbey Road. Various posters about British culture including bars, sports, the underground scene and Sherlock Holmes were pasted on the staircase's wall.

"It is unusual for organizations to hold such a cultural festival in a Beijing live house," Chong said. "This was a good chance for people in Beijing to get closer to Britain a week before the Olympic Games."

Hutong packed with jewelry vendors

By Annie Wei

The idea that jewelry is a woman's best friend has been around for centuries. But there is such a thing as too much – especially for older women who prefer quality over quantity.

Jewelry-shopping today can be tricky: for the same karats, a branded diamond can easily cost 10 times the price of something from a Shenzhen factory. These stones all start at the same place, but their market value is determined by where they're cut.

The good news is that Beijing has plenty of vendors with quality supply. You can get unprocessed stones from them at a lower price and ask a jewelry maker to turn it into the design of your choice.

This week, we recommend customers take a tour around Yangrou Hutong, known as "jewelry street" since the late



Yangrou Hutong

CFP Photo

1980s.

Twenty-six vendors in the hutong sell pearls, jades, crystal, emerald, ruby, sapphire and tourmaline. They also provide jewelry design and accept custom-made orders.

The price is also moderate. A shining and well-cut oval yellow tourmaline at around 4 karats starts from 5,000 yuan. It can be easily turned

into a stunning ring or a necklace pendant.

The hutong is quiet and covered by lush trees, which makes it a comfortable place to take a stroll.

Yangrou Hutong

Where: 50 meters south of the southwest exit of Xisi Subway Station, Line 2, Xicheng District

Open: 10 am – 5 pm

Better than regular taxis

By Annie Wei

Taxis have become more difficult to come by in the capital, but here's a solution: an iPhone application that allows you to call your own driver.

With yizhaoche and your iPhone's GPS, users can see where this service's drivers are and order them. The App has gotten high reviews so far.

Xia Linfei, who runs her own marketing studio, said she used the service on Monday morning.

"Drivers from yizhaoche were nice and friendly," she said. "I hope more people will support this kind of service."

The service founder, Wang Weijian, has worked in many industries, from advertising, furniture to dairy. He found a business opportunity in providing rides when he became dismayed with Beijing taxis.



CFP Photo

His company partners with two small car rental companies. Rides are charged per minute. Assuming traffic flows smoothly, using yizhaoche is 20 percent cheaper than taking the average taxi, Wang said.

Users have to buy a membership card or pay online by credit card.

The company currently has 100 vehicles operated by 30-plus drivers. It gets about 100 orders per day.

With demand growing, we suggest you order in advance.

Pearson Longman English World

brought / bought

- ✗ I went to the shop and ~~brought~~ a new dress.
- ✓ I went to the shop and bought a new dress.



- These two words have only the letter 'r' different, but they are from different verbs.
- 'Bought' is the simple past tense of 'buy'.
- 'Brought' is the simple past tense of 'bring'.

✓ When they came to dinner they brought their two children.

asleep: felt / fell

- ✗ It was getting late and they ~~felt~~ asleep.
- ✓ It was getting late and they fell asleep.



- This mistake may be caused by confusing the simple past tense of 'feel' and 'fall' – 'felt' and 'fell'.
- If they actually went to sleep, the verb is 'fall' (fell) asleep.
- If they did not actually go to sleep, the verb 'feel' (felt) can be used with the adjective 'sleepy'.

✓ It was getting late and they felt sleepy.

Exercise

Choose the correct words:

1. felt / fell

a I was so tired I _____ asleep on the sofa.

2. bought / brought

a Lisa _____ her CD player to the barbecue.

b Mike's iPod was out of order so he _____ a new one.

Answers: 1. fell 2. a. brought b. bought



Book title:

Common English Errors in Hong Kong (New Edition) 是一本专门为香港初、中级英文水平的学生所编写的自学教材。本书指出并纠正大量本地学生所常犯的英文文法与字法使用上的错误，并附有非常生动活泼的插图，深受青少年学生的青睐。

资料来源: Language Leader (Pre-intermediate) by Ian Lebeau and Gareth Rees (Pearson Longman)

Quality food comes from quality ingredients

By Annie Wei

This week, *Beijing Today* recommends new places that emphasize food instead of their environment.



Mango tart, 25 yuan



Salad of the day, 48 yuan

Fresh coffee from Wagas

Western sandwich stores are boring to the city's food writers. But when news broke of Shanghai-based Wagas entering town, even the critics got excited.

There are 25 Wagas in Shanghai, founded by Danish John Christensen, who could not find a good sandwich in Shanghai in the late 1990s.



Wagas's fresh bakery

Photos by Yu Senlun

Beijing's Wagas branch quickly won customers in the Sanlitun area because of its quality and price.

Apart from making its own sandwiches, wraps and fillings every day, the restaurant has recommendations written in English and Chinese on a black wall, facing the door.

Last Saturday, we tried its today salad (48 yuan) with fresh lettuce, arugula, basil, fresh cheese, tomato

and ham. For 13 or 16 yuan, you can add roast beef, chicken, smoked salmon or avocado.

We also like its coffee, especially its flat-white (27 yuan for medium). Most people in Beijing are not familiar with flat-white coffee, as it originated from Australia and eventually became relatively popular in Europe and the US.

A flat-white is made with a single or double shot of espresso topped with milk that has been steamed into the form. It has a stronger fragrance and flavor.

The restaurant said it uses Baker & Spice gourmet coffee beans and guarantee a three-week turnaround to ensure freshness.

Wagas opens at 8 am, which is perfect for people who work in the area and need breakfast.

In the afternoon, it offers a good deal on a cup of coffee and a piece of pastry starting at 35 yuan.

The place is spacious and bright, with many small tables. It's usually packed with young people in the afternoon.

Wagas

Where: S8-33, Floor 3, Sanlitun Village, 19 Sanlitun Lu, Chaoyang District
Open: 8 am – 10 pm
Tel: 6416 5829



Bureau of shrimp, 118 yuan

El Nido's new restaurant

One of the most popular bars around, with its wide selection of imported beers, El Nido at Fangjia Hutong is usually packed with patrons on summer nights.

The bar's owner, Xiao Shuai, has finally decided to take his business to the next level by opening a sister bistro in the same alley.

The menu is simple. The vegetable soup is 15 yuan, sandwiches start at 30 yuan and pizza is between 40 and 55 yuan.

Xiao said the restaurant focuses on providing a home-style flavor and using fresh ingredients.

We ordered a marvericks meatloaf (88 yuan). The beef is tender and juicy.

We also ordered the bureau of shrimp (118 yuan), four big shrimp baked with cheese.

So far, the bistro offers 15 percent discount.

Hua Zhi, a regular diner who lives in the neighborhood, said she really enjoyed El Nido's food.

"The food is authentic and the materials are of quality," she said.

The bistro also offers a comfortable and spacious dining atmo-



Marvericks meatloaf, 88 yuan

Photos by Hua Zhi

sphere, with big windows and a simple layout.

Tomorrow, El Nido restaurant will prepare lamb-themed dishes. "The chef got some quality lamb meat and decided to make some special mutton dishes," Xiao said.

El Nido

Where: 64 Fangjia Hutong, Dongcheng District
Open: 4 pm – late

Dumplings to go

Many office workers get delivery, but if you're sick of hamburgers and pizza, how about giving dumplings a try?

Lühezi (Green Box) Dumplings offers delivery of several different types of dumplings, such as fresh prawn (36 yuan), beef and water chestnut (18 yuan), pork and mushroom (18 yuan), even organic

vegetables (30 yuan). Each order consists of 10 dumplings.

You can also order the long-hour steamed soup (8 yuan).

Lühezi Dumplings

Where: Office building C, Room 5106, Sanlitun Soho, 8 Gongti Bei Lu, Chaoyang District
Open: 10:30 am – 9:30 pm
Tel: 8590 0645



CFP Photo